

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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April 2, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 65° 2 p.m. 72°
Humidity 81° 65°

April 2, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 67° 2 p.m. 79°
Humidity 89° 76°

7626 日一十月一潤

MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1917.

— 拜禮 號二月四英海曆 —
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TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

REPLACING THE SHROPSHIRE.

Middlesex Battalion expected at Singapore.

Singapore, April 1.
His Excellency the Governor inspected the 25th Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment, which is replacing the Shropshire.
His Excellency referred to the King's message of admiration at their conduct on the occasion of the accident to the Tyndareus, whereby they upheld the splendid tradition of the Birkenhead.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

ROUSE REICHSTAG SCENES.

Socialists Declare a Republic Inevitable.

London, April 1.
A message from Amsterdam states that there were stormy scenes in the Reichstag on March 30. Socialists, amid shouts of "Eisenstein!", declaring that a Republic in Germany was inevitable, and demanding larger powers for the Reichstag in regard to foreign policy.

THE GERMAN RAIDER.

Probably a Converted American Vessel.

London, March 31.
Reuter's correspondent at Rio de Janeiro says the raider (mentioned in the earlier telegram) is probably a captured converted American barque. She is laden with mines, armed with two guns and two quick-firers, and has a wireless installation. She is commanded by Count Ucker.
Survivors relate that the raider has been re-named the Sea Adler, and is provisioned for eighteen months. They state that she hoisted the Norwegian flag on sighting the merchantmen, and then displayed the German ensign when her prey came within range of her guns.
There are 235 refugees aboard the Cambronne, and the sunken ships number nine, including the sailing vessel Charles Gouard. Another resisted, but was obliged to surrender after her engineers had been wounded.

Further Details.

Later.
A survivor states:—"The Cambronne, on the morning of March 20, when in Latitude 20.10 South and Longitude 28.05 West, sighted a sailing ship, which approached rapidly. Her sails were suddenly lowered, and at 2,000 yards the German flag was displayed, accompanied by a cannon shot. A German officer and armed seaman boarded the Cambronne, and her papers and invited me aboard the cruiser."
The Captain of the French sailing ship Duplex says that, though ill, he was roughly treated by the Germans, who pillaged his ship for four hours. The Germans told fantastic stories in order to depress the prisoners. For instance, they stated that France was about to be overwhelmed by six million Germans, and that Russia had been dismembered.

The Sea Adler is a vessel of 2,870 tons, square rigged, with a speed of 12 knots. She has concealed guns, and had two gasoline launchers in her hold till past the danger zone after leaving Germany.

The only seaman detained as a prisoner is a Dutchman, who refused the paper money (forced him for working in the raider's galley. Eleven ships have been sunk.

Moose Commander's Story.

London, April 1.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the commander of the Moose, interviewed in Berlin, stated that he converted one of the captured vessels into an auxiliary cruiser and renamed her the Gayer. She sank a number of vessels, but eventually had to be sunk herself, owing to her useless engines.

The interview furnished further particulars of the British steamer Otaki's brave resistance, mentioned on March 29. The fight lasted for twenty minutes. The Otaki was hit by twenty-five shells, but both vessels caught alight. The Moose developed a troublesome leak, and the fire was so serious that most of the crew suffered injury by burns, to which an under-officer and six men succumbed. Most of the crew of the Otaki were badly wounded before they discovered the fight.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

A New Branch Established.

London, April 1.
A new branch of the Ministry of Munitions has been established, with Sir Lionel Phillips as Controller. It will deal with the examination and development of mineral properties in the United Kingdom, with the exception of coal and iron. It is likely to be especially valuable for purposes of war. An Advisory Committee of nine members will assist the Controller.

THE BARROW STRIKE.

Regarded in the Gravest Light.

London, April 1.
The Press Bureau announces that the Barrow strike now affects practically all the engineering shops in that area, but does not affect the shipyards.

The strikers have today, through their agents, towards a settlement by the Society of Engineers and the Ministry for Labour, determined by a large meeting to continue the strike.

The government has announced that the national importance of the Barrow shipyards is such that it is essential that the strike should be ended as soon as possible.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE ADVANCE IN THE WEST.

Pause on the French Front.

London, April 1.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, an expert opinion is that the Germans have reached the limit of their advance in the West. A pause in the operations is expected, but the weather is not favourable for the British. In the British sector in Palestine, the British are no longer doubtful that their Empire is threatened. Within the belt of the Germans, the Turks cannot dream of avenging their defeat in Asia, and it is unlikely that General von Hindenburg could present spare troops to assist Turkey.

British Still Advancing.

London, April 1.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, speaking on Saturday afternoon, says:—"We are still advancing. The enemy opposition is weaker along the southern part of our new front; consequently we made the biggest advance in this sector, while from Beaumont to Arras, every gain was the result of hard fighting."

We seized a hill which brings us within four miles of the Cambrai-St. Quentin Road, while further south our advance reached a point barely four miles from the centre of St. Quentin. In a triangle there has been greater resistance between Cambrai, Valenciennes, and Valenciennes. Two more posts were captured, after a fierce struggle, in a bombing post protecting the positions, every German being killed.

A company of infantry captured every man in a regular nest of outposts two miles from Cambrai. Counter-attacks were severely punished by the British. A field battery, the presence of which was presumably unsuspected by the Germans.

Germans Admit British Progress.

London, April 1.
A German official wireless message states:—"Strong English attacks between Arras and Lens failed. The English pushed forward their lines two to three kilometres between the Peronne-Gaucheourt Road to Oignies, but they lost heavily."

More French Progress.

London, April 1.
A French communique records an artillery duel of considerable violence on the Somme and the Oise, and perceptible progress during the night north and south of the Ailette, particularly north-east of Margival.

Further Points Occupied.

London, April 1.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—"During the March, made 1,239 German prisoners, sixteen of whom were officers. We also captured three field guns, twenty-five trench mortars and sixty machine-guns. The total number of prisoners taken in January and March amounts to 4,800."

We occupied, this morning, Savy, four miles to the west of St. Quentin, after considerable fighting, and inflicted heavy casualties. In the afternoon we occupied Savy wood, one mile to the north of the village.

We captured Valenciennes on Saturday night, and Epéhy and P. siere this morning.

We progressed northwards of Oignies and, raided during the night north of Bouchain, north-east of Neuville St. Vaast and south-west of Oignies, inflicting many casualties.

There was considerable air-fighting on Saturday, when we destroyed two German machines and drove down three others. One British machine is missing.

THE MESOPOTAMIAN PUSH.

Enemy Troops in Full Retreat.

London, April 1.
An official message from Mesopotamia states:—"The enemy's attempted converging movement from the Shatt el Adhaim and Dili Abbas on our Delawa detachment failed."

The enemy's movement from Dili Abbas has continued, and his troops are now in full retreat.

We attacked on the Shatt el Adhaim in force on Thursday, and, after severe fighting, we occupied the whole position. Several enemy counter-attacks failed, the enemy leaving 124 wounded and many wounded in our hands. He again retired to the right bank of the Shatt el Adhaim.

AMERICA'S NEW POSSESSION.

"The Virgin Islands."

London, April 1.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, Mr. Lansing has handed the Danish Minister in the United States a treasury warrant for five millions sterling as payment for the Danish West-Indies, which will henceforth be known as the Virgin Islands.

Admiral Pollock, commanding the warship Hancock, has been ordered to receive the islands in the name of the United States.

GOOD AERIAL WORK BY RUSSIANS.

London, April 1.
A Russian official wireless message states:—"We repulsed attacks in the Kiribala, Jacobovsk and Valenkovsk road regions."

Our aeroplanes and guns burnt an enemy in the Olubeshki region.

Twenty-two of our aeroplanes bombed Brailov, causing death and destruction.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

Imperial Chancellor's Peace-Talks.

London, April 1.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Berlin, all the newspapers emphasize that Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg's peace talks in the Reichstag were intended to express his opinion in favour of peace.

The Neues Vorgehen recalls that the Kaiser was always desiring a formal peace in 1916 and had officials and secretaries to that effect. The paper says:—"We want a peace which shows that Germany has not been deceived. The best means to realize this is for Germany to take her destiny into her own hands."

Feeling Hopeful.

London, April 1.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Germany's hope in the Russian Revolution is evidenced by a Berlin telegram, purporting to give the views of a political circle of Count Casimir's interview. It says that Count Casimir's frank utterances were greeted with joy, and that they will doubtless help to destroy the enemy rumours that the Central Powers are willing to assist in the restoration of Russian reaction. It adds:—"It now lies with Russia to reply to the clear and unmistakable utterances of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg and Count Casimir. The latter's readiness to negotiate for peace, whenever our enemies abandon the unrealistic idea of crushing us, agreed with the wishes of the German people. We can hold our head erect and await an offer of the enemy who knows our intentions. Since December 12, we have been stronger than ever on all fronts, and we can endure till we secure an honourable peace worth our gigantic sacrifices."

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, April 1.
An Italian official message states:—"We drove the Austrians to the north of San Celerina in the."

(In the event of telegram, this was the result.)

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

A GERMAN CLAIM.

London, March 31.
A German official report states:—"We took two hundred prisoners eastward of Kiribala and southward of Mentebenecr."

ENEMY RAIDER AT LARGE.

Rio de Janeiro, March 31.
The French barque Cambronne has arrived with two hundred British, French and Italian sailors belonging to vessels which a German raider sank off Trinidad. The raider is described as a sailing vessel with gasoline auxiliary engine. She is probably one of the Moose's captured ships. The survivors state that many lives were lost in connection with the sinkings.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

London, March 31.
Admiral Sir G. Callaghan, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, succeeds Admiral of the Fleet Sir A. D. Farnham, the latter retiring owing to having reached the age limit. Vice-Admiral Sir F. E. E. Brock has been promoted Admiral. Vice-Admiral Sir George Patey, Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Australian Fleet has been appointed to the establishment.

INTERESTING FINANCE DETAILS.

London, March 31.
The revenue for the year was £373,427,583, an increase of £238,000,768. The expenditure was £2,106,112,710, compared with £1,569,108,777 last year.

The features of the revenue returns are Income Tax and Excess Profits Tax. The former amounts to £205 millions compared with 128½ millions and the latter 140 millions compared with 214,000 last year. The total revenue is seventy millions, in excess of the estimate and the total deficit is £1,634,685,123.

THE ALLIED ADVANCE.

British Still Capturing Villages.

London, March 31.
General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"We captured Haudcourt and progressed considerably eastwards of the village. We also took possession of Marteville, Vermand and Soyecourt."

Our artillery forced the enemy to retire from St. Emille, which we occupied. We captured the villages of Jeancourt, Therailly and Hesbecourt. We captured posts in the neighbourhood of Oison St. Mein and Hesinsoisjeu, after killing or capturing the whole garrison.

We successfully raided north-east of Neuville St. Vaast, eastward of Loos and northward of Ypres, destroying several depots and taking some prisoners.

We repulsed a hostile raid in the neighbourhood of Neuville St. Vaast.

"CLAMOURING FOR PEACE."

London, April 1.
News comes from Vienna that the Austrian and Hungarian press, following the lead of the Foreign Ministry, is clamouring for peace, declaring that Count Casimir's proposal offers an honourable settlement.

(Continued on page 2.)

A CIVIL MEDICAL CORPS.

How to Avoid Waste of Doctors.

Now that mobilisation of the doctors, which a year ago the Times declared to be a necessity, has at last been decided on, it may be well to indicate in what directions mobilisation must proceed if efficiency is to be secured. Three cardinal points must be observed:—(1) a full supply of doctors must be assured to (1) the Army; (2) the munition workers; (3) the mothers and children. No one who knows the circumstances doubtless that this can be accomplished, provided that every effort is bent to accomplishing it, and no effort wasted upon conserving vested interests or bolstering up existing arrangements.

In other words, we want a Civilian Medical Corps organized like our Army Medical Corps. Nothing less than this will meet the need. The public must be told plainly that to insist on all their accustomed medical facilities would be to rob not only the wounded soldier, but also the shell-maker and the children. The doctors must be made "to go round and they can only be made to go round if all inducements to practice in wealthy districts or to rush through the work of big hospitals are removed. Our civilian medical service, therefore, should be a salaried service. Otherwise the present wasteful methods will defeat Mr. Chamberlain's objects.

To avoid waste we want to have each man doing one piece of work well. We want a part of our Civilian Medical Corps to be told off to carry out Lord Rhonda's scheme for expectant mothers and children—to "save the babies"—and we want them to become absolutely efficient at this work. These men will have their hands so full that they will not be able to do any other work. Again we want surgeons and physicians, and we want staffs with special training, to attack the problems of home diseases as the Army staffs have attacked the problems of Army diseases. In two years of war the R.A.M.C. and those existing it have conquered at least half-a-dozen diseases, and pointed the way to their conquest (typhoid fever, bilharzia, tetanus, cerebro-spinal fever, ankylosing spondylitis, severe septic conditions, and trench foot). The Civil Medical Corps will have tuberculosis, with 150,000 casualties a year, venereal disease, infantile diseases—to name only three enemies—to deal with. To deal with these the Civil Medical Corps must organize like the R.A.M.C.

The British Medical Journal is for sinking on the line of "an arrangement among the medical practitioners in residential districts." Why "not admit at once that the profession is now in quite new circumstances? Ten thousand doctors are in the Army; more are going there. Vested interests have been given up in a splendid spirit for the sake of duty. Those who remain cannot ask for treatment which those who have gone did not ask for—and did not get. Above all, those who remain cannot expect that the health of fighting Britain shall be subordinated to the panel or any other system—Times.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Clark's Circus, Kowloon, 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

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LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. L. HOE FAN, an Chinese graduate, and a Licentiate in Education, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good command of the Chinese language, and is a native speaker of English. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write, care of "The Hongkong Telegraph," office or direct to No. 181, Wellington Street, second floor.

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GENERAL NEWS

German Effects in Persia.—Mr. O. Gresser, president of Monday's meeting of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, in London mentioned that the Company had a claim of \$189,000 against the Persian Government for the loss sustained through the closing of their refinery for several months because the pipe-line had been cut by Persian tribesmen in the early part of last year. The cutting of the pipe-line was one of the results of Germany's unsuccessful attempts to draw Persia into the war. It was to be hoped that the Allies would secure compensation for Persia in respect of her losses.

Indian War Loan.—Fifty prominent people met yesterday in the College Hall to consider measures for making the War Loan's success. Mr. Hatcher, the Collector, presided. It was suggested to the meeting by the president that committees should be formed with a view to induce people to subscribe liberally to the War Loan. The Hon. Mr. Karsenty suggested that persons who were depositing their savings in the postal savings bank should be prevailed upon to devote their savings in part or in whole towards the loan. Mr. Karsenty pointed out the necessity of opening a similar meeting after the terms of the loan had been announced.

Contempt of Court.—The other day at the Borealis Court, a Siamese lawyer named Nai Chua was charged with contempt of Court in that he insulted a Judge of the Court. It appears, says the Siam Weekly Mail, that Nai Chua filed a motion in a case in which he was engaged, praying that the case be not heard before a Judge named Nai Nim as he had a personal grievance with the Judge. It would appear that after filing the motion Nai Chua made some offensive allusion regarding the Judge, but not in open Court. As the hearing of the motion was adjourned, but on the evidence of some of the Court officials Nai Chua was convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 200 bahts.

Retired Indian Officers.—The Pioneer says in connection with the concessions granted to the Indian Army on January 1 of the present year, which will apply to retired Indian officers who have been re-employed.—The position to be enhanced and rate of pension will apply to all Indian officers who retired since August 4, 1914, and have been re-employed, but not to those who returned prior to that date. Increased rates of pay and grant of free rations will apply to all officers re-employed, but the latter are not eligible for further promotion. Retired Indian officers who have been re-employed since the beginning of the war are eligible for admission to, and promotion in the order of British India, and also for other Indian decorations while serving.

The F. M. S. and Indian Immigrants.—The following statement as to Indian immigration and emigration during 1916 appears in the F. M. S. Gazette:—The number of assisted passengers the cost of whose passages was paid from the Indian Immigration Fund was 72,091 and the number of other deck passengers was 23,475 making a total of 95,566. The 72,091 assisted passengers consisted of 61,230 adults, 3,913 adult voluntary immigrants and 5,948 minors. The destinations of the immigrants reached were as follows:—Penang 2,917, Malacca 3,785, Johore 2,000, Perak 18,561, Selangor 29,227, Negri Sembilan 3,948, Pahang 800, Kuala Lumpur 1,405, Perak 1,405, Kuala Lumpur 1,405. The number of Indians leaving Penang for the ports in Southern India was 3,000 and 2,000 others.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1917.

HONGKONG AND POST-WAR TRADE.

The present is a time when much attention is being devoted to the question of the Empire's post-war trade policy. Hongkong, as one of the biggest and most important trade centres in the world, has more than a passing interest in the deliberations which are now taking place at Home on this subject. Unfortunately, the Colony is not specifically represented on the Imperial Conference now in session, but, through the medium of the Chamber of Commerce, it has had an opportunity of expressing its views to the Imperial Government on the issues which at the present moment are being discussed by Home and Overseas statesmen. These views are outlined in the annual report of the Chamber, in the form of a statement of policy which covers practically all points affecting the Colony which are likely to arise before the Imperial Conference arrives at its final conclusions. Naturally, the question of future trading with the enemy comes in for a deal of observation, and it is in this connection that we would look a little closely into the Chamber's viewpoint.

The decisions reached by the Allies at the Economic Conference in Paris, though they were of a general character, make it clear that special efforts will be taken after the war to shut the enemy out from markets on which he had obtained far too firm a hold. There are various means by which that end can be attained, but the one which most naturally suggests itself is the use of a discriminating tariff, and that method was obviously in the minds of the members of the Conference when, in its resolutions, it mentioned recourse to "customs duties or prohibitions of a temporary or permanent character." The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce has had this point under its consideration, and in replying to the Government's request for a statement of its views on the Empire's post-war trade policy, it has pointed out that, as Hongkong is essentially a great shipping port and trade emporium, it cannot be dissociated from the neighbouring state of China, which provides the most important commercial field for the Colony's enterprise. "Whatever Imperial policy is adopted for the future," it says, "in the interest of Hongkong, provision must be made for its peculiar relationship with China, and no measure should be taken which would be likely to be detrimental to the further expansion of the import and export trade with China; any tariff regulation should provide for these circumstances." Here we come to the crux of the question. Save for purposes of revenue, Hongkong is a free port, and it does not require any large measure of contemplation to realise that herein lies the explanation of the Colony's growth and development. As a clearing-house for South China, we naturally wish to see nothing done which will have the effect of hampering the huge volume of business which is controlled from this Colony. One thing is clear—namely, that whether Hongkong is to remain a free port or not, the pushing of the discriminating tariff policy to extreme limits would inevitably react with disastrous consequences on the Colony as a whole. The Chairman of the Chamber covered that point when, at the annual meeting, he urged that Hongkong, as a great distributing mart and shipping centre, should not be penalised by import and export charges other than of a limited nature.

From what has been said, it becomes fairly evident that, in framing the Empire's post-war trade policy, special consideration must needs be given to those Colonies where the conditions are peculiar. A general scheme applicable to the whole of the Empire would be fatal. What would appear to be needed to meet the case in Hongkong is special local legislation. And here there are two factors to be taken into account. First, there is the question of preferential facilities for the goods of Home and Imperial origin, as well as for the products from Allied countries; and, in the second place, there is the need of the shutting out, at any rate for a prolonged period after the war, of enemy manufactures. No-one, we presume, is sufficiently pro-Free Trade as to desire, merely for the sake of a little extra turnover, the unrestricted entry of all goods, no matter whence they hail. The situation admittedly needs careful handling, and it will only be in so far as we show a discreet practical sympathy with the motives animating our Imperial statesmen in coming to their decisions on the points now under consideration that we shall best serve our own interests as well as those of the Empire in general.

Looking for Peace.

We hear little of Bulgaria nowadays, so little that we may regard her as being more or less "out of it" and as wishing to remain in that condition. But of Germany's other allies we hear quite enough to convince even the most sceptical that a plea from them for a separate peace is probably just a matter of time, and tolerably quick time at that. So long as Germany had sufficient, in the way of men, money, munitions and provisions to help Turkey and Austria, she could feel moderately sure of their loyalty—unless they were suddenly brought to the point where nothing but rain would stave them in the face. But to-day the Kaiser wants every possible resource for his own people and has little or nothing to spare for his outside friends. Thus, as Reuters says, the Turks can no longer doubt that their empire is threatened. The Austrians, too, know by this time what is overhanging them, and must surely feel that no loud-heralded offensive move against Italy can be of the slightest advantage to them. They, like the Turks, are a beaten people, and thus it is but natural that, through their Foreign Minister and through their press, they should be throwing out more peace feelers. From groping about after what they are pleased to term an honourable peace, is but a step to a demand for peace at any price. Whatever Germany may or may not have wanted, and whatever mad ambitions Ferdinand of Bulgaria may have nourished, it is very certain that the people of Bulgaria, Turkey, Austria and Hungary did not want this war, and would have been only too glad to be able to keep out of it. Concerning the Turks it is never quite safe to prophesy, for no Westerner can ever grasp the constitution and effect of the party system as it exists among them. But of Bulgaria and Austria's intention there can be no doubt, and it is hard to believe other than that, at the moment the latter appeals for a separate peace, Turkey will follow her example.

Republic v. Monarchy.
Never in the history of the modern world has the republican spirit been so far to the fore as it is to-day. Concerning Turkey, as we have just remarked, it is never safe to anticipate events, but there can be no two ways of thinking as to the future government of Germany, Austria, Greece and Bulgaria. Never before has the socialist party in Germany dared to express itself as loudly and as publicly as it is now doing; and the Hun royalists are admitting their increasing weakness by taking no proceedings against those in and out of the Reichstag who are boldly declaring that they want to see the overthrow of the German Empire. Russia has set the torch to the fuel and no man can say when or where the conflagration will stop. The German people are bound to acknowledge the inference that, if absolute monarchy can be ended in a country like Russia, where so large a majority of the people is still very much unenlightened, it is infinitely easier for a more educated race like the Germans to throw off the yoke. The day of despotic monarchies is over—their doom sealed by the present war, by all that led to it, and by all that it has disclosed; and never again will it be possible for one man or one reigning family to bring disaster to the world from sheer lust of power. The government of the future will, beyond all doubt, be republican, and another fifty years may find only two monarchies remaining—those of Japan and Britain. In these two cases all the instincts of the people are opposed to any form of government that is not monarchical; Japan, furthermore, makes and will long continue to make, a religion of the monarchy idea, while the Britisher knows from his every-day experience that no country can ever be freer or more democratic than his own as at present governed. But elsewhere the establishment of the republic can only be a work of time.

Partnership Changes.
Mr. F. C. Potts and Mr. H. R. B. Hancock have been admitted partners in the firm of Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, the interest and responsibility of Mr. S. S. Benjamin therein having ceased.

Palm Sunday.
Palm Sunday was observed at the Catholic Cathedral yesterday with the customary ceremonies. Low Masses were said at 6.7, and 9.30 a.m. and at 7.30 the blessing, distribution and procession of palms took place, followed by High Mass and the recitation of the Passion Gospel.

Reported Armed Robbery.
An armed robbery has been reported to the Police, it being stated that at 6.50 a.m. on Sunday six men entered 4, Chi Co, four of them being armed with daggers. They overpowered the inmates, wounding one Chinese woman. The robbers succeeded in getting away with money and jewellery valued at \$516, and clothing worth \$152.

A Woman, who was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood on Saturday, in connection with the attempted export of a quantity of gold leaf, was again before his Worship this morning, and was informed that the Superintendent of Imports and Exports was now willing to grant her a permit. She would be fined \$1, and the gold leaf would be given back to her.

Fine of \$5,000.
A Chinese was found going on board the s.s. Taishan for Macao with 25 tals of opium in his possession, the drug being in small sausage skins which were tied round his legs. Mr. Leo L'Almada appeared to defend him when he was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, and entered a plea of guilty. His Worship imposed a fine of \$2,000.

Good Friday Music.
A large selection of favourite numbers from "Elijah" will be given in St. John's Cathedral on Good Friday, at 9.15 p.m., by a chorus of considerably over one hundred voices. These selections will consist for the most part of choruses and concerted numbers, but some of the more popular solos will be included as well. At the conclusion, the Epilogue from Elgar's "Banner of St. George" will be sung. The collection will be on behalf of the Red Cross and Prisoners of War Funds, and, as all expenses are met independently, the entire effort will go to the Funds mentioned.

Wedding.
In the presence of a large number of friends, the wedding took place at the Jewish Synagogue, "Ohel Leah," yesterday afternoon, of Mr. David S. Levy (son of Mr. Saul Pinhas Levy), the manager of the Hongkong Theatre, and Miss Annie Eschke, daughter of Mr. Eschke. The Rev. Isaac Elias officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in a silk gown, trimmed with fine lace, and she carried a bouquet of sweet peas and roses. She was attended by the Misses Annie and Kathleen Levy, sisters of the bridegroom, who wore dresses of embroidered voile, with net trimmings, and carried bouquets of roses. Mr. J. H. Solomon was "best man." Subsequent to the ceremony, a reception was held at the Carlton Hotel, and later the newly-married couple left for Canton, the bride's going-away dress being of white and blue silk. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a wrist watch, and to the bridesmaids he gave gold brooches. The bridegroom was the recipient of a gold chain from the bride. There were numerous other presents.

Attempted Suicide.
A widow, living at 110, Second Street, tried, to commit suicide by cutting her throat. She is at present at the Government Civil Hospital in a serious condition.

DAY BY DAY.

IT WERE MORE CAREFUL OF WHERE WE STEP, THOSE WHO FOLLOW US WOULD NOT STUMBLE SO OFTEN.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.5/16d. It later went up to 2s. 4.7/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 71st birthday of Lord Loreburn.

Clarke's Circus.
We are asked to say that there will be a complete change of programme at Clarke's Circus to-night.

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A CANTON WEDDING.

DA P. R. Fulton—Miss E. M. Masfuk.

The wedding of Miss Evelyn M. Masfuk, Superintendent of Nurses at the Canton Hospital, and Dr. Philip R. Fulton, of the American Presbyterian Mission, stationed at Lion Chow, took place at the home of Mr. J. Oscar Thomson, at the Hospital, on Friday afternoon. The house which was decorated with many ropes of banyan-leaves, and masses of white mimosas carried out the colour-scheme of white and yellow.

When the guests, to the number of a hundred and thirty, had assembled, Mrs. Schoop sang charmingly, choosing two appropriate songs, and she was followed by Miss Edna Lowe, whose singing of "Where Thine Guest" touched everyone. Mr. John Kirk then played the Wedding March, and the Rev. Stuart Kunkle, of the Canton Union Theological Seminary, following by the bridegroom, supported by the Rev. E. Howe, of the American Presbyterian Mission, entered, taking their stand under the green, trilled away to await the bride. Then came the maid-of-honour, Miss Jean Paxton, of the Canton Y.M.C.A., wearing an attractive dress of palest yellow silk and brocade, and carrying a sheaf of marguerites, preceding the bride, on the arm of Dr. J. Oscar Thomson, who gave her away.

The bride looked charming in a gown of clear white crepe-de-chine and lace, a long veil and wreath of orange-blossoms, and carrying a shower bouquet of white roses. Her only ornament was a delicate necklace of gold and platinum, set with pearls and diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom.

At the conclusion of an impressive ceremony, Dr. and Mrs. Fulton received the congratulations of their friends. Refreshments were then served, the bride and bridegroom making the first toast in the two imposing wedding cakes made for them by Miss E. M. Butler, of the True Light Seminary.

The young couple left by the afternoon boat for Macao for a short honeymoon in Macao and Hongkong. Later they will return to Lion Chow.

Those present included the Managing Committee of the Hospital, the foreign and Chinese staff, the American Consul-General, (Mr. Heinemann), the Vice-Consul, (Mr. Jocelyn), most of the missionaries living in and around Canton, several of the business community and some Chinese friends. Miss Lucile A. Withers, General Superintendent of Nurses, and Mrs. Oscar Thomson, acted as hostesses.

Dr. and Mrs. Fulton received many handsome and useful gifts.

DUFAULT CONCERT TO-MORROW.

First Appearance of Noted Tenor at Theatre Royal.

Paul Dufault, the French-Canadian tenor, will open his brief Hongkong season at the Theatre Royal to-morrow night. That the music-lovers of the community are interested in the first appearance here of the famous singer is evidenced by the rapidity with which the seats for his concert were reserved at the opening of the booking at Moutrie's on Saturday.

Mr. Dufault comes here after having completed an eight months' tour of Australia and New Zealand, which, despite the war, was marked by packed houses and tremendous enthusiasm. The tour opened in Dunedin, New Zealand, last April, fifty concerts being given in the Dominion. The *Otago Times*, of Dunedin, thus describes the concert at Mr. Dufault's sixth concert in that city:—"Every item was followed by an extraordinary outburst of applause, rising and falling into a full-bodied roar that was sustained until the singer was compelled, after having vainly bowed his acknowledgments several times, to lift up his voice in yet another of his soul-satisfying melodies."

Mr. Dufault will be assisted by Miss Pauline Bindley, a gifted Australian soprano, and Mr. Ernest Empson, a New Zealand pianist. The booking is at Moutrie's.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")
VOTES FOR WOMEN.
To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—I feel constrained to protest against the tone of your editorial references to women's suffrage yesterday and on other occasions. By all means let us have arguments for or against women's votes, but is man such a conscientious citizen and superior intellectual being that he can dismiss a serious claim with irrelevant platitudes such as fill your article?

To my mind, it is the grossest impertinence to say that "Our women.... have buckled to and shown that they have other interests.... besides dress and gallivanting." If any section of women are (or were) frivolous, that is because for generations man has taken very good care to give his women no wider outlook. But it is a deliberately false estimate of our women, before or since the outbreak of the war; just as false as to estimate all the male voters by Divine Right in Great Britain by the standard of the "crust" of the coloured socks and tie. I know that my mother, wife and sisters are not as your article-writer represents; he knows that his womenfolk are not so, and so do the rest of us.

Is it not time, that we ceased to bug the absurd notion that men have votes because they have brains? How many voters read the Parliamentary debates, much less the laws they think they are helping to make? Not one voter in a thousand devotes more than ten minutes over breakfast to politics; yet you draw a lurid picture of the woman voter devoting six hours a day to politics, to the detriment of her babies, and of her husband's socks. At any rate you admit that woman would make a more serious citizen than man has ever done.

In what way is Australia so badly off on account of women's suffrage? Certainly they seem to be more hard-headed and less willing to be exploited by the politicians than the British electorate has been in the past. In New Zealand, the effect of the suffrage was to break the power of the organised liquor trade many years ago.

You say that: "In certain of the United States, women have been given the vote, and the result is seen in the sentimentality of the American outlook, and in the general controlling of public affairs by women." How many States have women's suffrage? I believe by no means the majority. How then can women control the public affairs of the United States? If America declares war next week, we shall about ourselves hoarse over their hard-headed common-sense. Your epigram: "She cannot be domestic and a politician as well" is delightful. Only a few men voters are politicians, just as only a few women voters will be. God help us if all the men or all the women become politicians in the present sense of the word. It will not detract from a woman's domestic qualities for her to be entitled to think and vote on serious matters, as well as on hats and powder puffs.

Your article-writer rejoices that she has abandoned the latter, but he will not offer her the former. Some people will hope that she will devote her attentions to both. Women have already shown that they are valuable, and, in some directions indispensable, in local government. Why should they be so inferior in Imperial Government?

Finally, you say: "We have never yet met a really womanly woman who did not ridicule the idea of female suffrage from start to finish." All I can say is that your article-writer must have been very unfortunate in his circle of acquaintances. I have met both kinds, as have most people. I have certainly met assembly and unwomanly opponents of the suffrage.

If there is a serious case against women's suffrage, I am afraid you are too late stating it now. It is hard to kick against the pricks.

Yours etc.
E. A. J.

Hongkong, April 2, 1917.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Children's ideas on how to help win the war were quoted by Dr. W. O. Kimmins, chief education inspector under the L.C.O., in an address recently to the Chief Study Society. He had examined 1,340 papers written by boys and girls about 11 years old. The War Loan, which one boy said "broke out in 1915," did not seem to appeal to the girls as the most practical method of helping the war. One girl wrote: "If a bomb fell on the Bank of England all our savings would be sent to ashes." It was a girl also who declared that "the child who mends the baby helps to end the war."

Other ideas were:—
Every 5s. lent to the Government kills a German.
The Germans would be frightened if we saved our picture palace money.
If you want to go to a place of amusement go to a Red Cross concert.

A boy should fish for bloaters, and reduce household expenses.
We must work hard at school and beat the enemy in arithmetic, and if we do so, an enemy would think twice before invading England.

Numerous orders are to be found in the Journals of the House for summoning absent members to attend the service of the House, says the *Chronicle*. The last was in 1786; but since, the device known as ordering the House to be called over has often been resorted to. In such an event if, without due reason, a member is not present to answer to his name, he may be sent for in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. That has not been done since 1836. Should Count Plunkett in the course of routine, find himself appointed to one of the Committees of the House, his attendance might, in theory, be enforced in the same way. But the probability is very remote.

That old familiar friend, a decimal coinage, is once more in the ring, and ready to meet all comers, says an exchange. A Bill will be introduced into Parliament next session which, if it is passed, will completely change the face of our wanted coins. This proposed revolution will not, we believe, arouse the opposition which it once had to encounter. We are a conservative people and proposals to interfere with the contents of our purses have always been looked upon with suspicion. However, the disappearance of the sovereign and the half sovereign from our businesses and bosoms, and the substitution of paper money has prepared the people for anything that may come. The pretty little golden plaques with the bas-relief of St. George and the Dragon having been rasped from us, we care not what the authorities give us instead. Let them come with moiré, doublets, angels pieces of eight, or any other of their fancy currency, it is all one. The decimal coinage will, of course, take some getting used to, especially among the small traders. There will be trouble, we anticipate, when the cheerful "bob" disappears in favour of a "fifty-cent piece."

The latest book to fall a victim to the cinematograph is Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." A long film based upon it was shown recently at Manchester. It is an excellent film; the acting for it was exceptionally good, and, despite the fact that it takes over an hour to show, it holds the interest of the spectator to the end. The things that remain in the mind after reading Thackeray's novels are the character drawing and the personal writing, discursive, humorous, and, generally sentimental. The film usually evaporates from the memory. The constructor of a cinematograph record reverses this mental process. He preserves the plot, stripped of all the delicate features which literary art and the personality of the author had woven for it, but he presents it to the public eye. It is something new, well "Vanity Fair" has stood this ruthless treatment. All that is characteristic of Thackeray disappears out of the story, but what is left still has power to compel interest and move the emotions.

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APRIL 15, JUNE 23, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	Kailong	3rd Apr. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunling	3rd Apr. at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Hutchow	8th Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	8th Apr. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	9th Apr. at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAM" and S.S. "SANUT"

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chishu," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation. Amplest; Electric fans fitted. Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "Anhui," "Chennan," "Shantung," "Yichow," "Shantung," and "Shikang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Apr. 2, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	With leave on or about	To
---------	------	----------------------	------------------------	----

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building. 115

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
----------	---------------------------------	-------------------------------

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiphong	J. W. Evans	TUES. 3rd April, at 11 a.m.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	SUN. 8th April, at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Thur. 5th Apr. at noon.
RAIPHONG	Taksang	Fri. 6th Apr. at d'light.
KOBE & Moji	Yatshing	Fri. 6th Apr. at d'light.
MANILA via Amoy	Loongsang	Fri. 6th Apr. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat. 11th Apr. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every 7 days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Amoy. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Southern Ports.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Southern Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having good passenger accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kaitum, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Use of Tonnage for Brewing Materials.

It is announced that in the twelve months ended September 30, 1914, the materials used in brewing and distilling weighed in the aggregate about 2,100,000 tons. The space that would be used by all the brewing and distilling materials used in the above period is estimated at the equivalent of between 1,000,000 and 1,300,000 net register tons of shipping. The brewing materials alone would account for 300,000 tons, and a reduction of 50 per cent in their use would therefore save free about 450,000 tons.

T. K. K.'s Profits.

The board of directors of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha announced after a prolonged conference on March 29, that the final decision had been reached concerning the disposition of the company's profits for the latter half of 1916. The summary of the plan of disposing of the net earnings follows: Net profit for the term, Y3,173,638; balance brought over Y76,417; total, Y3,250,055; less reserve, Y1,600,000; ordinary dividend at 12 per cent, Y377,500; special dividend at 8 per cent, Y260,000; special funds for redemption of the cost of ship-building, Y1,000,000; dividend equalisation fund, Y500,000; employees' pensions, Y50,000; balance carried forward, Y77,529.

Marine Insurance.

Liverpool, February 16—One of the extraordinary features of the market this week has been the enormous business done by the British Dominions Company with their new scheme. The new offices of the company are thronged all day, and the amount of business put through will certainly constitute a record in life insurance proposals. A considerable amount of war risk business is still being done in the London market, and although some hope was expressed that there would be a weakness in rates this week it has not been the case. Underwriters appear to be able to get 10 per cent. without much difficulty on cargo from the United States or the River Plate, while for cargo from the Mediterranean 15 per cent. to 15 per cent. is paid freely. Coasting rates are very firm, and the rates on cargo along the West Coast have hardened considerably.

How Enemy Ships may be Utilised.

"Le Temps" in an article on submarine warfare, points out that the average number of entries and clearances of ships at French ports has been maintained since the beginning of the intensified submarine warfare, never falling below 100 daily. Examining the extent of the Allies' dependence on neutral shipping, it shows that neutral shipping is no more than make-weight from the Allies' point of view, since the Allies' merchant fleets are responsible for the carrying of the bulk of their supplies. In August, 1916, the total steam tonnage of the Allies (Japan included) amounted to 28,335,149 tons, of which 19,308,831 tons belonged to Britain alone. This is equivalent to 63 per cent of the means of the sea transport of the world. This enormous tonnage, the journal adds, is never entirely utilised. Statistics prove that it is neutrals who depend on the Allies. All the neutrals put together in Europe, America, and Africa possess 25.7 per cent of the world's tonnage, and of this European neutrals own 16.3 per cent. Consequently, neutrals in America, apart from the States (whose steam tonnage totals over 3,000,000 tons), have only got 1,000 tons at their disposal, a figure far below their needs. Allowing for the ships used for military purposes, representing about a third of the Allies' shipping, what is left for the Allies, viz. 24 per cent of the world's tonnage is enough to assure the transport of their supplies. The journal adds:—"Obviously neutrals will suffer, but it is a case where the very selfish proverb, 'Charity begins at home,' is the point. If the neutrals are to be neutral, owing to expedients which might have to be adopted, because expensive, they could make up for their lack of means of transport by using German and Austrian ships which are lying idle in their ports. These include 1,432 steamers, totalling 4,000,000 tons, or 10 per cent of the world's shipping."

For the best Meals, Refreshments, Breads, Cakes and Confectionery, apply to

ALFRED H. COPE

SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to—
York Building, Tel. 1574.
From 10th Dec., 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" April 25.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" May 21.
S.S. "ECUADOR" June 20.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

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HEAD OFFICE... NEW YORK.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS-CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

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HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 2nd APRIL, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

TUESDAY, 3rd APRIL, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. S.S. Sul Tai Tons 1,451.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 8th APRIL, 1917.

The Company's Steamship
"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.
SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE IND-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAIHAN 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are heated throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG, 2nd Floor, Opposite the Bank of China.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
1st, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

E. HING

WING WOO STREET
SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.
TELEPHONE 1111

NOTICES.

TSANG FOOK.

PISTOLS & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUN-
ING & REGULATED, CASES RE-POLISH-
ED, WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED.
LOWEST CHARGES & PROMPT
WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ES-
TIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

SINCON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.
IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD-
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail. Ironmongers, Pig Iron and
Foundry Coke Importers. General Store-
keepers and Shipchandlers. Nos 35, and
37, Hing Loo Street, (2nd Street, west
of Central Market) Telephone No 315.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The S.S. CHINA sailed from San Fran-
cisco on March 12, 1917, and is due to
arrive in Hongkong on or about April 10,
1917.

The P.M.S.S. Co.'s Steamer ECUADOR
sailed from Manila on Sunday, 1st inst.,
and is due to arrive at Hongkong
on Tuesday at noon. It is proposed to
despatch her on Wednesday next, the
28th inst., at noon, for San Francisco via
Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "SHINYO MARU,"

From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and MANILA.

The above named steamer
having arrived, consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to
send in their Bills of Lading for
countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of cargo from
alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on the 28th March, at 5 P.M., will
be landed at consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown. Storage charges will
be assessed on all cargo remain-
ing undelivered on the 2nd
April, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.
No Claims will be recognised
after the goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
packages are to be left in the
Godown, where they will be ex-
amined on the 3rd April at
10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if
filed after the 17th April, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1917.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Large Shipments of
Choicest Hams.

CONSIGNEES

"SHIRE" LINE OF
STEAMERS LTD.

From SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKESHIRE,"

having arrived Consignees of
cargo by her are hereby
informed that all goods
are being landed at their risk into
the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Limited,
whence, and/or from the Wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 5th
April, at 5 P.M. will be subject to
rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns where they will be
examined on 5th April, at
10 A.M. Claims against the
Steamer must be presented with-
in 10 days of arrival otherwise
they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be ef-
fected by us in any case what-
ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1917.

KONINKLYKE PAKET-
VAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"van WAERWICKE,"

having arrived from the above
port, Consignees of cargo by
her are notified that all
goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Ltd.,
whence, and/or from the Wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 5th
April, 4 p.m. will be subject to
rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
packages are to be left in the
Godown, where they will be ex-
amined on the 5th April,
1917, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer
must be presented in writing
within ten days after arrival of
steamer, otherwise they will not
be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be ef-
fected by the undersigned in any
case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be coun-
tersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1917.

SHIPPING.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCH LLOYD")

JOINT SERVICE

between NETHERLAND'S E ST INDIES, SINGAPORE,
HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki,
Yokohama and Honolulu:

"Stearers" to sail.
"COENTOER" 6th April.
"RINDJANI" 20th April.

Three superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first
and second class saloon passengers. In the SECOND CLASS
EUROPEANS ONLY will be carried.

For further particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.
Agents:—JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at
Tariff Rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE,"
containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts
of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,
Telephone No. 524. 16, Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG,
also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICES.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person
at the Central Police Station
between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identifica-
tion papers.
All persons with certain excep-
tions who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-com-
pliance is a fine not exceeding
\$50.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

NOTICE.

CHINESE IMPERIAL
GOVERNMENT 7 %

Silver Loan of 1886 E.
61st Half Yearly and Final
Drawing.

INTEREST due and drawn
bonds of this Loan will be
payable at the Offices of the
Corporation on and after the
31st March, 1917. List of drawn
bonds can be obtained on application
to the undersigned.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking Corporation,
Agents issuing the Loan,
N. J. TABB,
Chief Manager.

FOR SALE.

24 "I Z" Slazenger Tennis
Racquets.
35 dozen "M & T" Superior
Golf Balls.
10 dozen Slazenger Tennis
Balls.
10 pieces back stop tennis
netting.

Apply:
GEO. P. LAMBERT.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS,
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICES.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY
CELEBRATIONS.

(SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHDAY)
SCENES FROM
SHAKESPEARE

will be given at the
THEATRE ROYAL
on MONDAY, APRIL 23RD
AT 9.15 P.M.

The items to be presented in
costume and on a draped stage
will comprise the following:
Jester's Prologue. (Henry
VIII)
Twelfth Night. (Kitchen
Scenes)
Hamlet. (Platform Scenes)
Midsummer Night's Dream.
(Ballet)
King John. (Hubert and
Arthur)
As You Like It. (Jacques'
Soliloquy)
Merry Wives of Windsor
(Basket Scene)
Henry V. (Before Harfleur)

Banner of St. George
(with vision of St. George)
The Epilogue from Sir Edward
Elgar's "Banner of St. George"
and other choral items will
be given under the supervision
of Mr. Denman Fuller, by a
chorus of 100 voices.
The Band of the 74th Punjabis
will be in attendance under
Bandmaster J. W. Christian.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

APRIL 23RD, 1917.

"SCENES FROM
SHAKESPEARE."

THEATRE ROYAL,
AT 9.15 P.M.

AUCTION

Seats in Centre of Dress Circle,
by
H. P. WHITE, Esq.,
SMOKING ROOM,
HONGKONG HOTEL,
Noon on WEDNESDAY,
April 4th.
All are invited to attend

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP
COMPANY LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of
FIVE DOLLARS per Share
has been Declared and will be
Payable at the Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation
on or after WEDNESDAY the
4th April.

The REGISTER of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from
SATURDAY 31st March to
WEDNESDAY, 4th April, both
days inclusive, during which
days no Transfer of Shares can
be made.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will
be ready on WEDNESDAY the
4th April, and may be obtained
on application.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1917.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used At: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BAGGERS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OF WATER AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	DATE OF TYPE	REMARKS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	30' top 20' bottom	30'	1906	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	87'	25'	18' 6"	1906	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	84'	25'	18'	1906	
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	80'	25'	18'	1906	
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	80'	25'	18'	1906	
SAI KONG TRUI					
Commodore Dock	60'	25'	20'	1906	
ABERDEEN					
Harbour Dock	200'	25'	20'	1906	
Lambert Dock	200'	25'	20'	1906	

OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. K. 54

Please address all orders to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.S., M.I.M.E., London

TOWN OFFICE

QUEEN'S BUILDING

Telephone No. 20, Hongkong

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

(Continued from Page 1.)

OPERATIONS IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

London, April 1.

The War Office reports:—The rainy season has suspended extensive operations in German East Africa and the opportunity has been taken to reorganize the forces, exchange relief units, perfect the transport arrangements and reconstruct the railways.

The whole of the German territory north of the central railway is now being civilly administered and has rapidly settled down.

A small party of wandering Germans was captured on the slopes of Kilimanjaro, on the 25th March.

The principal German force remains south of Rufiji with our outposts in contact.

Our columns have had more activity in the western area, where German columns marching southward were engaged by the Rhodesians and Nyasaland troops north and north-east of Lake Nyasa.

GERMAN SOCIALIST'S PLAIN SPEAKING.

Amsterdam, March 1.

In the Reichstag, the Socialist member David declared that a separate peace with Russia would not be so easy as the Chancellor imagined. He demanded the creation of a constitutional democratic state.

The Socialist, Ledebour, said: If the Kaiser advised the Reichstag in 1915 to no longer oppose the people's demands why did not the Chancellor venture to similarly advise the Kaiser? We regard a republic as an inevitable development in Germany (Uproar). History is marching in seven league boots and the German people are incredibly patient. (Shouts of "Treason").

The President cautioned Herr Ledebour, who continued: The Reichstag must have a voice in concluding alliances and in making peace treaties and declarations of war; and the Chancellor must be dismissed when the Reichstag demands.

CONGRATULATING NEW RUSSIA.

London, April 1.

An Amsterdam message states that the German press, with one inspired accord, flatters new Russia, hints at the conclusion of a separate peace, denies the rumours of impending German offensives on Petrograd and Bessarabia and says that these rumours have been inspired by Britain.

Great meetings held in London yesterday passed resolutions congratulating the Russian democracy. The most influential was held at the Queen's Hall. It was presided over by Viscount Bryce and addressed by Cabinet Ministers the Hon. Mr. Andrew Fisher and Sir Alfred Mond. The largest was held in the Albert Hall and was presided over by Mr. George Lansbury, M.P.

The whole Government has gone to Headquarters at the front.

A PORK BUSINESS.

Dissolution at Partnership Desired.

Before the Chief Justice (Sir William R. Davies), at the Summary Court this morning, a case was heard in which Cheong On, Cheong Sau, Cheong Yat and Cheong Yee-kwan claimed from Tang Tao and Ho Fook, the sum of \$4,000, and asked for the dissolution of partnership in a pork business carried on in the Central Market.

Mr. E. Davidson appeared for plaintiffs, and defendant was represented by Mr. W. B. Hind.

Mr. Davidson said the facts, shortly, were that in 1913 the parties entered into partnership in a pork stall in the Central Market. The capital of the partnership was worth \$600. The plaintiff contributed to the capital \$100 each, and advanced \$100 to the defendant, Ho Fook, who had no money. The defendant Tang Tao had previously been carrying on business at the pork stall. He was the owner of the stall itself, and also had a licence, and his share of the capital in respect of that was put at \$100, so that he appeared in the books as owning \$100 in the capital of the partnership. They proceeded to do business, and they did fairly well, making considerable profits for the first two years. In the third year business was not so good. They found there were making a loss, and, by arrangement, they all took their capital out of the business, the four plaintiffs getting back their own capital and in addition the capital advanced to Ho Fook. At the end of the last Chinese year, they compounded with their creditors, and plaintiffs, who were dissatisfied with Ho Fook, who had overdrawn to a considerable extent, arranged with the defendant Tang Tao that the partnership should be reconstituted with five partners, and for this purpose they returned their partnership books, of which each partner had one, to Tang Tao, in order that the necessary alterations could be made. That was on February 6, and on the following day Tang Tao refused to allow plaintiffs to take part in the business, and said they had no further interest

MR. FREDERIC VILLIERS.

To Lecture at the Peak Club.

Mr. Frederic Villiers, the famous war artist-correspondent, has arrived in the Colony, and residents will be delighted to hear that he is to deliver a lecture at the Peak Club on Thursday next, at 9.30 p.m.

The title of the lecture will be "With Joffre and French," and it will have special reference to the "big push." The lecture will be illustrated by slides and cinema films. Further details will be found in our advertising columns.

in the matter. On February 15, he put an advertisement in the Chinese papers to the effect that plaintiffs had no further interest in the stall. On February 17, plaintiffs issued a reply, in which they denied the truth of the first advertisement. Proceeding, Mr. Davidson said there could be no defence to this action, because a partner was entitled to have an account taken at any time, even if an account had been rendered, and he (Mr. Davidson), did not imagine that the partnership would be denied, as Mr. Hind had produced copies of the partnership books; but the issue appeared to arise from a note made at the end of the partnership books, in each of them, and made without plaintiffs' knowledge or consent.

His Lordship:—Who was responsible for this note?

Mr. Davidson:—I presume that it was written by the defendant, Tang Tao.

His Lordship:—Is that the case in each of the books?

Mr. Davidson:—Yes; after the return of the books for the purpose of having them altered. The question is whether at the end of the last Chinese year an account was taken between these partners which, of course, would be a good defence to the action.

Mr. Hind said their defence, was that the partnership was in fact dissolved at the end of the last Chinese year, and that these notes were made by some one or other of the plaintiffs before the books were handed to defendants. Case proceeding.

SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL.

A. Company v. D. Company K.S.L.I.

The final meeting of these rival company teams, to decide the championship of the II Division, attracted a fair crowd to the Club ground last Saturday. The game produced no high-class football, but it was certainly one of the most exciting encounters seen on the ground this season. The play was fast and clean throughout but many easy chances were missed by both sides. A. Company turned out their strongest eleven, but D. Company, apparently dissatisfied with the performance of the team against South China Athletic, re-arranged their forward line, introducing Davies and Williams.

Brittle won the toss, and set D. Company to face a strong sun. The pace was a cracker from the outset, strong rushes by both forward lines taking the ball rapidly from end to end. Each goal was quickly visited but the forwards of both sides were over anxious, the ball being always pushed a little too far forward, allowing the backs to clear with ease. Contrary to expectations, D. Company were the first to threaten real danger, Plimmer at inside-left being very persistent. From his long pass to the right wing, Davies went through and missed a good ball, but Matthews fired wildly over the bar. D. Company forwards would not be denied, however, and swarmed to the attack time after time, and only the steady play of Simpson at right back prevented a score.

The rushing tactics of their opponents were throwing A. Company off their usual game, but Taylor at length got his forwards away. Brown and Davies making a pretty combined run, but Burgess applied the closure with a well-timed rush. Parker's good work at right-half sent Matthews through on his own, but the forward's final effort went very wide. The play continued fast and even, but it was mostly confined to midfield, the backs on both sides, particularly Simpson and Burgess, being in fine fettle. After Preston had cleared from Brown, Plimmer burst through in the centre, and along out a fast ball to Davies. The pass was a trifle too far forward however, and Brittle at back should have cleared easily, but he dangled with the ball, allowing the winger to centre dead across the goal-mouth, where Plimmer (who was standing unmarked) missed a gift goal. Hammett and Wilson now transferred play, and Preston conceded a corner, but Williams placed the ball badly. A. Company were having slightly the better of the exchanges, Smith clearing rapidly from Brown and Hammett. Half-time found A. Company pressing.

A. Company attacked hotly on resuming, the half-backs playing well up to their forwards. Davies and Williams went through on the left, the outside man tricking Vaughan, and alighting in a real beauty, Preston just tipping over the bar. It was a grand drive, and an equally good save. Encouraged by the shouts of their supporters, A. Company attacked hotly, but Burgess at back was putting up a great game, his fast rushes being beautifully timed. From one of his powerful punts, Plimmer galloped away on the left, but offside ended the movement. After Barker had stopped Williams, Davies ran through on the D. Company right. Brittle tripped the winger, but the referee allowed him to run on and centre, but Matthews foolishly ran in front of the ball. Smith was beaten at close range by the inside-right, but the goal was ruled offside. From Simpson's kick, Brown had a chance, but Vaughan's hard return struck the forward fall in the face, the stoppage bringing relief to D. Company. Fast midfield work followed, but the defence always had the measure of the attack, and full time arrived with a blank score-sheet.

Extra time was ordered and after Williams had restarted the game, the A. Company forwards went away in a line, a misunderstanding between the books giving Williams's

H.K.P.R.

The Governor's Cup Shoot.

The following is the complete list of competitors in the above shoot, which takes place on Saturday next:—

Royal Navy.—Chief Petty Officer Cree, Petty Officer Edmonds, Petty Officer Lamb, Leading Signaller Bailey, Leading Seaman Kiteon.

Royal Engineers.—Q. M. Sgt. Black, Corpl. Coxon, Corpl. Grimmett, Corpl. Ramskill.

R. G. A.—Captain Taylor, Co. Sgt. Major Heath, O. Q. M. S. Brown, Sgt. Macfarland.

R. M. L. I.—Sergeant House, Sergeant Watling, Pte. Kelly.

R. S. L. I.—Sergeant Small.

74th Punjab.—Squadier Bhaghat Singh, Jemadar Katch Mohd, Jemadar Biragi Ram, Havildar Nand Singh, Naik Naranjan Singh, I. e. Naik Karam Dad, Sepoy Sher Mohd, Sepoy Parshotam, Bandmaster Christian.

18th Infantry.—Squadier Nias Ahmad Khan, Havildar Mir Aulad Ali, Havildar Nabi Bakhsh, Naik Farid, Lee, Naik Isammuddin Khan, Sepoy Dilwar Ali Khan, Sepoy Nuradin Khan, Drummer Raju Khan.

H. K. V. C.—Sergeant Bradbury, Sergeant Mann, Sergeant Sutherland, Sergeant Whitelaw, Corpl. Heath.

H. K. V. R.—Lieut. Thornhill, Reg. Sgt. Major Bond, Q. M. S. Sgt. Dawson, O. Q. M. S. Mackay, Sergeant Bannerman, Sergeant Woolley, Corpl. Carpmel, Corpl. Lyon, Pte. A. Jenkins, Pte. Goodman, Pte. W. Anderson, Pte. D. Keith.

Hongkong Police.—Inspector Grant, Sergeant Pitt, Sergeant E. Marks, Sergeant Grimmett, Sergeant Perkins, P. C. Oave, P. C. 52 Mahomed.

Hongkong Police (B).—Assistant Supt. Franks, Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan, Chief Inspector Lammett, Trooper Belph, Trooper Hodge.

Victoria Gaol.—Warder Gast, H. M. Dockyard.—Mr. Brook, Mr. Drew, Mr. Elson, Mr. A. G. Pile, Mr. F. W. Wright, Mr. E. Sears.

The following cups have been presented:—

1. The Governor's Cup, by His Excellency Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.

2. Cup for runner-up, by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, O.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

3. Cup for 3rd best shot, by the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C.

4. Cup for 4th best shot, by Dr. Jordan, Surgeon Supt. of Police (B).

5. Cup for 5th best shot, by Mr. T. F. Hough, Assistant Supt. of Police (B).

Firing will commence at 10 a.m. sharp. His Excellency the Governor will be present.

The wearing of uniform, except by range officials, is optional.

All competitors, range officials, and all officers of H. M. Forces on the range, are invited to tiffin. The latter will be kind enough to give an estimate of their numbers.

Notice.

Owing to the number of entries, and the desirability of concluding in one day, competitors are warned that the "grouping" at 100 yards is cancelled. Firing will commence at the 200 yards range.

a clear opening, the forward bearing Preston with a terrific drive after three minutes' play. Encouraged by their success, A. Company again attacked hotly, and Brown struck the upright with Preston unaided. From the goal-kick Plimmer raised the seige, and along out a nice ball to Davies on the extreme right, where Brittle, by weak play, conceded a corner. This was so accurately placed that Plimmer had no difficulty in heading as near as equaliser. Both teams now played up desperately, and excitement ran high, but there was no further scoring, a hard game ending in a draw.

The replay will probably take place at Wednesday.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Forthcoming Boxing Contest.

In view of the great success achieved by the Police Reserve in promoting boxing contests, the sporting men of the Colony will read with pleasure that the Corps proposes to hold another match, on or about Saturday, April 21. These matches deserve the fullest patronage that the public can accord, for not only do they offer a splendid night's sport, but the proceeds are always devoted to some deserving cause. In this instance the show will be given on behalf of the British Sportsmen's Motor Ambulance Fund, with is being raised by Lord Londale.

Up to the present the following challenges have been issued:—

1. Corporal Scott, R.E., wishes to defend his title of Heavy-weight Champion of the Colony, and also to fight for the Championship of the Far East.

2. Sapper Richards, R.E., wishes to defend his title of Light-weight Champion of the Colony.

3. Seaman Simes, R.N., challenges anyone at 9st. 6lbs.

Contests will be arranged for all weights. Acceptances of the above challenges, with further challenges and entries, are hoped for (especially from the new arrivals in the Colony), and should be addressed as soon as possible to Staff Inspector Wildin, Police Reserve Headquarters Club, Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street.

PORK AND RIGHTOUSNESS.

A High-Sounding Partnership Contract.

Some amusing extracts were taken from a Chinese contract, which was read at the Summary Court this morning, before the Chief Justice. Some three or four Chinese parties drew up a contract relating to a pork business in which they say:—

"We have learned that fortune can be made in a proper way and profits can be obtained by righteousness."

"Now we appreciate the noble career of Ngan Tse, and are one mind to promote the friendship among us."

"That being so we jointly start the pork business."

"Everyone should try his best, and should not neglect his duties."

"Do not forget righteousness when you see money, so that the great principle of justice may be complied with."

His Lordship remarked that it was a regular Epistle of St. Paul.

Mr. Davidson (one of the solicitors concerned) replied that some-one had evidently forgotten righteousness when they saw money.

LAWN TENNIS.

More Tournament Games Decided.

There were quite a number of games played on Saturday in connection with the Hongkong Cricket Club tennis tournament, the following being the results:—

Professional Pair.—R. and H. Hancock beat O. H. Ritter and H. J. Verney beat R. M. Henderson and H. Handley Fagg 3-6, 6-2, 8-3.

Men's Doubles.—S. E. Green and E. Abraham (ows 4/6) beat L. Winkler and J. Jonckheer (rec. 15/1) 6-4, 6-3; R. and H. Hancock (ows 30) beat Capt. Milner Jones and F. W. Cary (ows 1/8) 6-3 6-5; H. E. Marial and F. Syme Thomson (rec. 5/6) beat J. R. Wood and O. O. Hickling (rec. 2/8) 3-6, 6-1, 6-2; C. F. Maltby and W. J. Morrison (rec. 3/6) beat A. Haworth and A. H. Crook (rec. 2/8) 3-6, 6-1, 11-9.

Handicap Singles.—A.—F. A. Redmond (rec. 3/6) beat Capt. E. Kani (ows 3/8) 8-6, 6-4; H. E. Marial (rec. 1/6) beat M. M. Mass (rec. 4/6) 6-4, 6-5.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

WOMEN AND THE UNIVERSITY.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—With reference to the contribution signed Victor Hsia Tehyi regarding the University lecture, "What is an ideal Woman?" appearing in your paper of the 26th inst., I was glad to read the remarks made by Miss Pitts, though I may not see their applicability to the Chinese ladies of this generation. It is a pity that the other speaker, Miss Woo, was unable to be present to introduce the subject: "Should Chinese ladies be admitted to the Hongkong University?" for there are some people who would have liked to hear her views on this subject.

I would like to point out that Chinese ladies are not yet ready to be admitted to the Hongkong University, as there are great numbers of them who are not fully educated in their own language and some of them who have been learning English for a few years but do not know any Chinese. This being the case, I do not see that any advantage would accrue to them or to their homes.

So far, I understand, there is not a Chinese lady in Hongkong who has been fully educated in Chinese, and who is ready to sit for the Hongkong matriculation examination. Having regard to the many insuperable difficulties that stand in the way, it seems to me waste of time to discuss such a subject seriously; and I am sure that the great majority of Hongkong Chinese, both men and women, will agree with me.

Yours &c.,

CANTONESE.
Hongkong, March 31, 1917.

MARINERS OF ALIEN DESCENT.

Commons Angry with the Admiralty.

Dr. Macnamara in the House of Commons recently was asked to explain why the Admiralty had refused to issue confidential instructions to Captain James Biepenhausen, a master mariner in the employ of Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co., of Liverpool.

The Admiralty, said Dr. Macnamara, had decided to restrict the issue of confidential instructions to the masters of British merchant ships who were British subjects and were the sons of persons who at the time of the son's birth were themselves British subjects by birth or naturalisation.

It was true that Captain Biepenhausen's mother was a Scottish woman, but his father was born in Hanover, and had not become British till seven years after the birth of his son. Now, of all times, no precaution to safeguard the British mercantile marine should be neglected.

Mr. Dillon asked whether the rule laid down would be applied to members of the War Cabinet. (Loud cheers.)

Dr. Macnamara:—It is obvious I cannot carry the matter further.

Mr. Pringle:—Is it not true that a gentleman with a foreign name, recently changed, is now employed in the Chief Whip's office of the Government? (Laughter, and cries of "Rosenbaum.")

Mr. Hogge:—What about Mond? (Laughter.)

No answer was given.

Mr. Holt:—Does that apply to the Judge Advocate General?

No reply was given.

Mr. Felix Oasael, who holds this latter office, was born in Germany of German parents. He came to England at an early age, and was naturalised in 1892.

His Worship:—Does he think he was under the influence of alcohol?—Yes, I think so. Yesterday was the first of the month.

Defendant made a statement saying:—"The evidence is not adequate against the defendant, and I ask your Worship to discharge me". Proceeding, he said that if the Captain were brought, he would put a very different aspect on the case.

His Worship:—Do you wish to call the master?—No, I don't want to prolong the case.

Sergeant Blackman said that there was no doubt that the master would report the matter to the Harbour Master when the ship came back. When defendant was put in the cells, he made a great deal of noise, and was saving for some time.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$5.

VESTING ORDERS.

Applications Increasing in Hongkong.

At the Summary Court, this morning, before the Chief Justice (Sir William R. Davies), the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.O. (instructed by Messrs. Lo and Lo), made a petition for the vesting of certain property in the name of Chan Pik-tean, which was held by his former concubine, Kwok Lai-ying, (who has now disappeared) in trust with the petitioner. The petition was supported by an affidavit by petitioner setting out the facts, and also by an affidavit by Mr. Lo, a member of the firm of petitioner's solicitors, proving the identity of the parties to the transaction.

Mr. Pollock:—Your Lordship will know that a Chinaman does not always like buying property in his own name; he does not always like it to be known that he has certain property, so he uses his concubine as a medium.

His Lordship:—I very much doubt if the absence from one place, at home, for a period of three months would warrant the issue of a Vesting Order. The order lately is for an increase of these Vesting Orders in the Colony.

Mr. Pollock:—If the woman had been in Hongkong we should have found her, and approached her to assign the deed of trust to us. If she had refused, then we should have appealed to your Lordship.

His Lordship made a Vesting Order accordingly.

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-TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I have from to-day's date severed my connection with Ma Fung Shu, and that he has no authority to sign my name or to collect accounts due in respect of my business.

J. CAER OLARK,
Architect & Surveyor,
Hongkong, 31st March, 1917.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN ACCORDANCE with Ordinance No. 5 of 1914, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, 24th, 25th, and 26th inst. respectively.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

YESTERDAY'S
TELEGRAMS.NEW INSPECTOR-GENERAL
OF TRANSPORT

London, March 27.
Sir Eric Geddes has been appointed Inspector-General of Transport in all war theatres. He retains the position of Director-General of Transportation on Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's staff but vacates the War Office post of Director-General of Military Railways to which Sir William Guy Grenet has been appointed.

INDIAN ARMY FINANCE.

London, March 27.
The army appropriation account states that the sum of £5,570,320 credited to the Raj includes a provisional payment of £32,300 by India, representing an estimated saving to the Raj on sea transport service for 1914-1916, inclusive. The War Office and the India Office are still corresponding on the subject.

DOMINIONS ROYAL
COMMISSION REPORT.

London, March 27.
The final report of the Dominion's Royal Commission expresses the view that existing organisations are inadequate to deal with matters of joint interest to the Empire as a whole, such as the scientific development of the Empire's resources, the deepening of harbours on a co-ordinated plan, improved mail and cable service and the preparation and publication of statistics. It therefore recommends the establishment of an Imperial Development Board representing not only the United Kingdom and the Dominions but India, the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. In the initial stages the Board should be advisory. The following representation on the Board is suggested: the United Kingdom, India, Crown Colonies and Protectorates seven members. South Africa, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Newfoundland one each.

The report declares that regarding the scientific development of natural resources it is vital that the Empire should be placed in a position enabling it to resist any pressure which any foreign power or group of powers could exercise in time of peace or war through the control of essential raw materials and commodities. A complete survey should accordingly be made of the relation between Empire production and Empire requirements with reference to such materials and commodities as are mainly produced and controlled outside the Empire, such as cotton, petroleum, nitrates and potash. Most careful enquiry is needed regarding the possibility of new sources of supply or the finding of substitutes within the Empire.

The survey and investigations in this respect should be entrusted to the Imperial Development Board which should work through the existing departments in the United Kingdom and the self-governing Dominions, and the local scientific departments and the Imperial Institute, for India, the Crown Colonies and the Protectorates. The report emphasises the necessity for cheap, speedy and efficient transport and recommends larger vessels and larger harbours; therefore improvement schemes should be supervised by the Imperial Development Board. It suggests improved mail facilities, quicker routes and some measure of Government control of steamship companies regarding freights. Cheaper cabling is described as an urgent necessity. The report states that the Dominions' opinion favours State control of Imperial wires. The Commissioners recommend the State acquisition of the trans-Atlantic cable. A considerable reduction of press rates is proposed to enable the wide dissemination of Imperial news.

Dealing with trade questions the Commissioners advocate the speeding up of the Intelligence system and the periodic holding of Imperial exhibitions, the unification of legislation, particularly that regarding patents, trademarks and companies laws.

LEGAL AUTHOR'S DEATH.

London, March 27.
The death is announced of Mr. John Dawson Mayne, the author of the "Indian Penal Code."

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

RAW MATERIALS.
FROM INDIA.

London, March 27.
A meeting of the Raw Material Committee of the Association of Chambers of Commerce held at the Imperial Institute has considered the question of promoting further use in the United Kingdom of certain raw materials from India and has recommended a course of action by Chambers of Commerce in co-operation with the Indian Trade Inquiry which is now progressing at the Imperial Institute.

THE ALLIED ADVANCE.

London, March 30.
Field Marshal Sir D. Haig reports: "We occupied the villages of Ruysaumont, Sorelgrange and Fins and gained ground after sharp fighting in the neighbourhood of Heudi-court. We drove off an attack to the south of Neuville Bourjival, inflicting loss. We raided the lines at two points to the east of Neuville St. Vaast, and our heavy artillery obtained several hits at a German train to the east of Vermeles."

London, March 30.
A French communiqué says that north of the Somme and the Oise there was reciprocal and vigorous artillery firing on the first lines north-east of Soissons. We progressed at the Vregny-Margival sector, and a vigorous counter-attack west of Maisons de Champagne enabled us to eject the enemy from the trenches in which he obtained a footing on March 25. We took 63 prisoners.

London, March 31.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing on March 30, said that the last three days' fighting has brought the French close to the Valley separating the Lower and the Upper Oise. He describes the German destruction of Coucy le Chateau and the ancient fortress and town, which had been dominated for seven centuries by Coucy Castle, whose walls were seven yards thick, as being utterly shattered by, there is reason to believe, the touch of a single finger, which fired a complete series of explosives were expended on the castle alone. The capture of the ruins, which the enemy succeeded in using as a defensive point for three days, was a most difficult piece of infantry work, and involved an advance of over a mile of open, sloping ground entirely swept by a concealed machine gun fire. The French were finally successful in a night attack.

London, March 31.
A French communiqué reports: South of Ailette we successfully attacked the enemy's position at different points, on the front from Neuville-sur-Vargival to Vregny, advancing considerably and brilliantly carrying important points d'appui, despite the energetic defence.

Our machine-gun fire and barrage smashed up with very serious enemy losses five violent night counter-attacks against the position we captured yesterday west of Maisons-de-Champagne.

London, March 31.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, says: We made considerable progress during the week-end, substantially deepening the bulge towards St. Quentin and biting into the enemy's defences between Croisilles and the Japanese-Cambrai road.

The German stoutly defended the village of Hendecourt, twelve miles south-east of Bapaume, which we took after hand to hand fighting wherein the enemy suffered heavily. This place is tactically valuable.

The Germans are certainly carrying out their threat to employ prisoners close to the firing line. Two Russians escaped into our trenches at Ypres yesterday.

A German official message states: A British night advance on both sides of Loos failed.

The British attacked on both sides of the Peronne-Fins high road. We repulsed the attack near Metz-en-Couture, but further south the enemy reached Hendecourt and Sainte Emilie.

We inflicted heavy losses in engagements with the French north east of Soissons.

After stubborn fighting southward of Bapaume the French penetrated the centre portion of our trenches, but were ejected in a few hours.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE ALLIED ADVANCE.

London, March 31.
A French communiqué reports: There is feeble artillery fire north and south of the Oise.

The enemy north of Soissons twice counter-attacked their lost positions north-east of Vregny. Both were stopped by our fire.

On the left of the Meuse our artillery destructively bombarded German organisations at Hill 304. German aeroplanes dropped bombs on Dunkirk, killing two civilians.

SUCCESSFUL BELGIAN
ATTACK.

London, March 31.
A wireless Belgian official message says that a Belgian detachment penetrated the first line at Steenstraet Bridge. A lively fight ensued, in which there were severe enemy losses and some prisoners.

London, March 31.
In the Reichstag, Herr Zimmermann, Minister for Foreign Affairs, replying to the criticism of the Socialist, Herr Haase, regarding the embitterment of the United States relations, stated that he had instructed the German Minister in Mexico to take steps to negotiate a Mexico-Japanese alliance against the United States, but his instructions were only operative if the United States declared war against Germany. General Carranza would not have learnt of those instructions yet if the United States, in an objectionable manner, had not published them. The leakage was being investigated. After complaining of the United States hostile attitude, Herr Zimmermann proceeded to defend his endeavour to enlist the support of those nations notoriously antagonistic to the United States. When he thought of the Mexico-Japanese Alliance, he was guided by consideration of the German troops, who have already to fight a superior enemy force.

GERMAN NAVAL ACTIVITY.

London, March 31.
The Admiralty announces that during the night of the 28th-29th firing was observed some miles off the shore from Lowestoft. Patrols went full-speed to the scene, but nothing was seen of the enemy who had made off.

Later.
A Berlin official report says that on the night of the 28th-29th parts of our Naval forces cruised the barred zone off the south coast of England. Beyond the armed British steamer Mascotte, which was encountered eight miles east of Lowestoft, and sunk by gunfire, neither enemy fighting forces nor merchantmen were sighted. Seven men of the Mascotte were taken prisoners.

The Admiralty points out that the only British Mascotte is unarmed; and that the above presumably refers to the patrol trawler Mascot.

TURKS CLAIM BRILLIANT
VICTORY.

Amsterdam, March 31.
A Turkish communiqué gives an imaginative description of the fighting on the 26th-27th at Gaza. After claiming a brilliant victory, it states that the British left numerous dead on the ground and retired pursued.

SINKING OF THE ALNWICK
CASTLE.

London, March 31.
The Union Castle Line announces that three boats of the Alnwick Castle are missing.

The Union Castle Line, in an announcement, says that all on the Alnwick Castle left in six boats, not five; and that those picked up were the second officer's boat, landed on March 26; the chief officer's boat, landed in Spain on March 27. Altogether eight passengers and fifty-three of the crew have so far been saved, exclusive of eight who died of exposure and one who was killed, while transferring from the steamer in heavy weather.

SWEDEN TO REMAIN
NEUTRAL.

Stockholm, March 31.
A new Cabinet has been formed by Senator Swartz, who, as Premier, in a statement regarding the Cabinet's policy, said that their first duty would be to continue the policy of impartial neutrality.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

NEW RUSSIAN REGIME.

Petrograd, March 31.
The Republican Union of Peasant members of the Duma, in a manifesto to the peasantry, promises them, that the land they need will be granted by the new regime. "We have thrown down the idols of God's anointed rulers under whose yoke we have languished for hundreds of years; and we shall be ruled in future not by the grace of God but by our Commonwealth."

GERMANY'S POLITICAL
TROUBLES.

London, March 31.
The fact that the whole of the Socialists of the Reichstag voted against the Budget is variously commented upon. Some of the papers regard it as a manifestation of a new anti-war movement. While others consider that it was a pre-arranged move designed to delude the Russian Socialists into offering peace.

A telegram from Amsterdam supports this view, stating that Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, prior to his speech, consulted the party leaders. The comments of the German papers telegraphed by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent show that they are generally hostile to the Chancellor and that German domestic politics may become an international factor.

"Vorwärts" says that the Chancellor still does not recognise the seriousness of the times and is oblivious to the fact that domestic reform is now the main question. On foreign politics it declares that it is impossible for Germany to remain politically the most reactionary of all the belligerents.

The "Berliner Tageblatt," which is Moderate Liberal, declares that Herr Bethmann Hollweg's policy of procrastination and promising is most regrettable, while the "Vossische Zeitung," heads its article "Hesitating Chancellor," and demands the Government to respect the convictions of the majority of the Reichstag.

It is noteworthy that the question of reform was raised during the debate on the Foreign Estimates. Even the National Liberals are hoping that the Crown will respect the tendency of the movement regarding the franchise. Finally, the Reichstag, by 227 to 33, adopted the National Liberal motion appointing a Committee of twenty-eight members to examine Constitutional questions, especially regarding popular representation in the Reichstag and the latter's relation to the Government.

BRITISH DANGER AREA.

London, March 31.
The "Gazette" notices a change in the British danger area. The North Sea line still begins at the coast of Denmark and runs westward and southward; but it now turns sharply east following the limit of Dutch territorial waters.

WILL AMERICA ENTER
THE WAR?

Washington, March 31.
The Cabinet held a final sitting before the Special Congress meeting, (which takes place on April 9). Various members submitted reports on the steps taken to prepare for war. These showed that everything possible had been done to co-ordinate the country's resources. There is a general impression that America is about to actively enter the war, Herr Bethmann Hollweg's speech being the last straw.

REIGN OF TERROR AT
VERA CRUZ.

Galveston, March 31.
A reign of terror exists at Milfields, in Vera Cruz State, and it is reported that several have been killed by revolutionaries, including two Britishers.

RECORD WHEAT PRICES.

New York, March 31.
The highest wheat prices—nearly two dollars a bushel—have been reached in Chicago since 1864. This is due to sensational reports of damage and drought to the winter wheat of Nebraska and Kansas.

HONGKONG SHARE
REPORT.S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

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CORRECTED TO MONDAY
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DISCOUNT PER \$100:

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

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For 90 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 96 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 102 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 108 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 114 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 120 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 126 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 132 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 138 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 144 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 150 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 156 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 162 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 168 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 174 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 180 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 186 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 192 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 198 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 204 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 210 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 216 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 222 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 228 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 234 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 240 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

For 246 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

